



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

championed by President Taft, were not passed by the Senate in substantially their original form. We express our hope that the principles involved in those treaties may be kept actively before the world until they become incorporated as the abiding practice, first, of these three great nations, and then of all governments, in accord with that broadening spirit characteristic of modern international fraternity.

We welcome the glad news of extended areas of service for our American Peace Society and of the spirit of generous co-operation evident on every hand among the organizations working for the abolition of war.

We reaffirm the ancient principles of "Thou shalt not kill," of "Love thy neighbor as thyself," of "Every one who is angry with his brother shall be in danger of the judgment," of "Love your enemies," of "Pray for them that persecute you," of "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the sons of God;" of "All things therefore whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them."

We also wish to express our appreciation of the interest and zeal of the Waterbury Business Men's Association in arranging for the banquet this evening, and for the addresses so well calculated to increase the influence of the Peace Society, and of the courtesy of the First Church in opening its rooms for our annual meeting.

### The British Peace Society.

The annual meeting of the Peace Society, held at the Mansion House, London, on the 8th of May, was the 96th anniversary of the venerable society, which was founded by William Allen and a few of his friends in 1816. A number of prominent public men were in attendance, among whom were the Bishop of Hereford, Lord Advocate Ure, Sir Herbert Roberts, M. P.; Canon W. L. Crane, Mr. Philip Snowden, M. P.; the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Sir Wm. P. Byles, M. P.; Baron de Forest, M. P.; Mr. A. J. Murray Macdonald, and others. The president of the society, Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, M. P., in the course of his address, said that—

"In the whole history of the society no year had been so full of encouragement as the twelve months through which they had just passed. Nations were vying with one another in expressions of friendship, and at the same time they realized that the resources of civilization were being more and more directed to preparations of an unprecedented magnitude in connection with provision for war. Again, by the improved methods of communication and the more rapid transit of commodities, nations were being brought closer and closer to one another. He was glad to say that in recent years there had been an increased disposition on the part of diplomatists to adopt a straightforward and open system of communication one with another. At the same time, it seemed that more questions arose presenting situations of very serious moment. The increase of controversial questions was attributed in some quarters to the growth of diplomatic frankness, but he desired to point out that in former times the circuitous phrases employed to veil reservations sometimes led to immediate war. He believed the present tendency was to enable misunderstandings to disappear. They were all anxious to devote the resources of their country to productive enterprise, the development of education and

social reform, and yet they realized that governments were dissipating their wealth in unproductive engines for slaughter of human beings, and for the production of suffering. No class had been more opposed to war than the masses of organized labor. He supposed there were very few writers in the press who did not do their utmost as individuals to try to prevent war breaking out between nations, yet the headlines which they permitted to appear in their newspapers did excite suspicion among the peoples of the world. (Cheers.) Any strange feeling which existed during the past year between Germany and the British people he believed to be largely attributable to facts of this kind. During the year they had settled by arbitration one of their differences with the German people in connection with the boundaries around Walfisch Bay. He deplored the postponement of the arbitration treaty with the United States; but if it should come next year, as they prayed it would, they would feel that something real had been attained to mark the centenary of peace which would then have been established between the American nation and their country."

A resolution presented by the Lord Advocate was adopted deploring the continuance of the war between Italy and Turkey, expressing regret that the efforts of President Taft to establish a permanent treaty of arbitration had not, so far, been ratified by the Senate of the United States, recognizing the growing sentiment in favor of peace, reaffirming confidence in the method of arbitration for the settlement of all international disputes, and rejoicing in the manifest progress of the world in the direction of universal peace.

The society, the annual report shows, has carried on a vigorous campaign of work during the year, a total of more than 550 addresses and meetings standing to the account of the secretary and the other agents. Lantern lectures have been extensively used. The committee are appealing for a million shillings to enable them to carry out their extensive plans. They ought easily to get this sum.

### Notes on the Recent Development of the Peace Movement in Japan.

By Gilbert Bowles, English Secretary of the Japan Peace Society.

*Hague Day Meeting:* On May 18 a large public meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. hall, Kanda, Tokio, under the auspices of the Japan Peace Society. The speakers were: Hon. S. Ebara, one of the vice-presidents of the society, recently elevated to a seat in the House of Peers; Mr. K. S. Inui, the Japanese peace lecturer from America; Dr. T. Terao, formerly professor in the Imperial University, who spoke on his experiences in China as an adviser of the Canton government; Baron Shibusawa, the prince of Japanese business men, who gave his voice strongly against the idea that war makes for the prosperity of a nation; Baron Sakatani, ex-Minister of Finance, executive vice-president of the Japan Peace Society, explained the importance, the nature, and the progress of the peace movement.

At the same hour a union meeting of English-speaking students was held under the auspices of the Japan branch of the International Peace Forum, at the Central University.